

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES

AND SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW.

VOL. 3.-NO. 32.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1895.

\$2 50 A YEAR.

BANKING HOUSE

Macarthur & Knowles,
Prince Albert, N.W.T.

Transact a General Banking Business.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Notes Discounted.
Profits shared available at all points in the Dominion.

Collectors' undertakings and promptly at all points.

STEPHEN BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
(late Melan & Elliot).

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.
WILLIAM V. MACLEISE,

Barrister, Notary, Etc.

Office—McCall's Building, between J. O. Day & Co. and Hells & Wynne's.

W. R. GUNN, M.A.
Barrister, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc. Etc.

Lands bought and sold. Money invested at 4% and 5% for W. J. Fenton & Co., Real Estate Agents, Hamilton, Ont.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

M. NABH & SPROAT
Civil Engineers and Provincial Land Surveyors.

Prin. Albert August 5th, 1881.

DR. A. STACHOUSE

DENTIST.
PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between us, up to the present time, is now by mutual consent ended, and the business will hereafter be conducted by Gilbert Carter.

GILBERT CARTER,
GILBERT EYRE CARTER.

EAST END BAKERY

BREAD unsurpassed by any west of Winnipeg.

All kinds of Cakes and Pastry made to order.

HUGH McDUGALL,
East End Bakery.

THE GABLE HOUSE.

THE BEST OUTFIT OF
Pos, Sperm & Pigeon Hole Table

IN THE TERRITORY.
It is HEREBY a CHAIRMAN of the Fines Board always on hand, wholesale and retail.

JOHN WYMBERSKIRCH, - PROP.

ROBERT THOMSON,

Sign & Ornamental Painter,

Outfitting and Pipefitting on short notice.

Decorative Painting a Specialty

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to me are requested to call and settle immediately, or their accounts will be placed in my lawyer's hands for collection at the next Court held here on the 17th July next.

S. J. COOK.

NOTICE.

As we intend dissolving partnership, all parties indebted to us must settle their accounts in full to date on or before the 1st day of April, 1885, otherwise their accounts will be placed in court for collection.

MARKLEY & CO.

MILK

Twelve Quarts for a Dollar.

Good fresh milk will be delivered to any part of town, every day. Leave your orders at J. M. Campbell's store.

WM BROWN

Encourage Home Manufacturers

WASHING MACHINES
MADE TO ORDER.

Price \$10. Give them a Trial

Wells Sunk and Pumps Made and Repaired

Orders left at J. L. Johnson & Co's will be promptly attended to

NATHANIEL ACORN
Prin. Albert.

NOTICE
To Millers and others who live the North-West Territories, and in Manitoba only the 1st of Principal Merit only

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied by one hundred dollars deposit, will be received by the Receiver General at the North-West Territories, on the 1st of July, 1895, for the construction of a road from the North-West Territories to the North-West Territories, and in Manitoba only the 1st of Principal Merit only

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FOR SALE

A Number of Young Thoroughbred

BERKSHIRE PIGS!

Can be seen at

J. & J. THOMSON'S,
South Branch

KNOX AND BARKER,

CARPENTERS, ETC.

OFFICE AND WORKSHOP.

Near Presbyterian Church.

Hotting Piles—Symptoms and cure.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night; sores as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow.

"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, safe cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Barbers' Itch, Blisters, all sores, crusty Skin Diseases. Box, by mail, 50 cts; 2 for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa. Sold by Druggists.

Messrs. Waggoner and Macarthur came in on the mail Wednesday, looking well after a pleasant trip across the prairie and a narrow escape from Indians. Soon after leaving Hudson, where they were captured, that the road thence to Prince Albert was anything but safe. They escaped a party of redskins at some distance from the trail, apparently armed and some seven in number. Their terror may be more easily imagined than described when they awoke to the fact that the savages had sighted them and were rapidly bearing down upon them. They made the best preparations at their command to sell their lives dearly. Hastily arming themselves, they took up their rifles, their shotguns, their bows and arrows, and were glad to learn that they were a well-armed party. Complied by a shot it has taken to take a view of their appearance, happily, as they observed, the worst of their weapons consisted of flags of truce, and the wild yells were played for guns. We all rejoice that the affair had no more serious ending. It may be remembered that Mr. Waggoner left here on the first day of June, and we are glad to learn that he is a well-armed party. He has thought, in print, no more things are more settled, to leave bringing out his wife and family. Of course it is more than human nature to be expected to do to deprive at the presence of a stranger again as such, but then Mr. Waggoner really does a disagreeable duty so pleasantly as to deprive of it more than half his string. Mr. Waggoner, when the last item of the Lake train reached Ottawa, was being, one fine, as likely to give information about the situation generally. When these he had an interview with Mr. Hiram Langens, the Minister of Public Works, and was generally and strongly impressed with the conviction that the government is the right man in the right place. He asked Mr. Hector if it would furnish him with any definite information, when he felt sure he would be asked to, to give the people here about the situation of the train. In reply, Mr. Hector mentioned Mr. Butler, the accountant, and asked him to write and see whether the necessary funds were in the estimate and at the disposal of the department for this purpose. The answer was in the affirmative. Mr. Hector then said, "You may tell the people of Prince Albert that we have estimated of the necessary funds, but that just now we have no quiet cash in the treasury, so that the quiet cash will be needed in that town, the building will be completed with."

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Candies etc! A large supply and choice assortment of candies in today of T. O. Davis.

On Tuesday afternoon James H. Gordon was up on a sunny before James J. Campbell, J. P., charged with having made up of insulting, abusive and threatening language to M. S. Hamah Burdett. The threatening did not seem to be intended to mean personal violence, but the insulting and abusive language were held as clearly proved. The use of the term "dirty thoroughbred breed" being severely commented upon. Fine and cost amounting to \$10, with alternative of 10 days, was inflicted.

At the general meeting of directors of the Lorne Agricultural Society, held here on Wednesday last, the secretary was instructed to send a subscription list to each of the directors. It was suggested that the directors solicit subscriptions for membership and special prizes and report the same to the secretary treasurer before the 7th August next, when final arrangements will be made regarding the fall exhibition. It was urged that each director should do his utmost towards increasing the membership and obtaining as many special prizes as possible.

The Canadian Gazette of London, referring to Bell's rebellion, says: "Meanwhile, two circumstances, creditable to a high degree to the Dominion, should not be overlooked—first, the events of the past few weeks incontestably demonstrate the excellence of the material of which the Canadian militia is composed. There is a consensus of opinion among both lay and military critics that the household and endurance shown by the Canadian troops are worthy of the highest praise. The forced march of Colonel Otter's forces, and the courage with which the hardships encountered by General Middleton's force were met, show that to point of physical quality the Canadian army will compare favorably with any that has been placed in the field in recent years. And secondly, it should be remembered that this revolt is being opposed with by the Dominion without any such Imperial help as was extended in 1870 or has been given of late to other colonies when similar troubles have arisen."

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SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW

PUBLISHED BY

J. D. MAVEETY

AT

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

Subscription - 125¢ per annum in advance. Single copies, 10 cents each.

No case will be inserted in this paper. Business notices, etc., per line. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Advertisements without instructions will be inserted until for sale.

All letters to be addressed to the Proprietor.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES

St. Mary's.

11 a. m. - Rev. Principal Flett.

7 p. m. - Rev. Principal Flett.

The Mission Chapel.

11 a. m. - His Lordship, the Bishop of Sask.

4 p. m. - Sunday School.

7 p. m. - His Lordship, the Bishop of Sask.

St. Catharines.

10:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. - Rev. E. Matheson.

St. Paul's.

11 a. m. and 3 p. m. - Rev. Canon Flett.

St. Andrew's.

10:30 a. m. - Rev. J. F. Pritchard.

St. John's.

2 p. m. - Rev. J. F. Pritchard.

St. James's.

7 p. m. - Rev. J. F. Pritchard.

St. Anne's, R. Catholic.

10:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. - Rev. Pere Andre.

St. Paul's (Presbyterian).

11 a. m. and 7 p. m. - Rev. Mr. McWilliam.

Colleston, Presbyterian.

2 p. m. - Rev. Mr. H. G. Sinclair.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1885.

OUR PROSPECTS.

It is to be devoutly hoped that the Government will immediately be able to decide upon and make known its policy with regard to the protection of life and property for the future in the territories. It is, of course, impossible to hope that any assurance which can be given will prevent a severe check to the prospects of any influx of capital or of settlement for some time to come, but the prompt adoption and publication of some satisfactory course might have the much desired effect of putting a stop to a considerable extent to the exodus of all the families who are straining every effort to get away. What the unfortunate people of Battleford, who, at one stroke, and by no fault of their own, have lost their homes and probably nearly all of their worldly possessions, intend to do, cannot be easily imagined, as a number of them must have been deprived of even the means to get away. It is positively heartrending, to any one who has witnessed the gradual, and all considered, the wonderfully rapid growth of this settlement under the most discouraging circumstances, to hear of the number who feel compelled to abandon it after all - to see the result of years undone in a single day. Enough has been said in condemnation of those of our people who may have indirectly encouraged what has happened; but after all they form numerically a very insignificant proportion of those who have to suffer. The bulk of the loyal settlers, who as long as Riel was allowed by the Government to go about an unfettered spirit of evil, in the fear of being misunderstood, refrained from any marked expression of grievances none the less felt - were deeply wounded by the conduct of the Government in removing the arms from here. When necessity

arose they pocketed their affront, and nobly responded to the call for help, which should never have been necessary. In doing this, they brought upon themselves the deepest enmity of those who over and over again assured them that their quarrel was with the Government alone. Is the future of men, who have behaved with so great magnanimity, to be endangered because there may be influences brought upon the Government to make light of an evil they did nothing to prevent? Unless Riel, and a considerable number of others almost as dangerous as himself, be put beyond the power of doing further harm, the loyal settlers will sooner or later be made to suffer for standing by the Government, the injustice of which is quite intolerable. As to the rank and file of the French half-breeds, we do not wish to see them further punished, but those who are well known to have worked them up to the pitch of rebellion, are capable of urging them, should the opportunity be given, to renewed violence, and they neither deserve clemency, nor in the interests of loyal, law-abiding settlers, can any be shown them. Even when the worst have been weeded out, ordinary prudence will require the keeping up for a considerable time of strong garrisons at various points, and it is more especially with regard to this that we call upon the Government, by declaring its intentions, either to set our minds at rest, or let us make arrangements to leave the country as speedily as may be. As to the Indians, we are only prepared at once to demand that the Sioux be removed far out of reach of us. Official despatches, as reported in the eastern press, seem generally to speak of them as having been forced to join the rebellion. It would interest us here vastly to learn the compelling circumstances. The wretches who went from here have been for years back almost pestered by the settlers, and were offered free supplies of food if they would stay quietly here. This they not only refused to do, but were with difficulty restrained by the Metis from massacring our people - prisoners in their hands - and it is confidently asserted that their squaws bargained with Riel for the pleasure of killing the women, when this town should have been captured. That the useless rubbish they are giving up are the arms upon which they depended, no one believes. By all means let the authorities say at once what they mean to do.

We perceive that the Winnipeg Times feels aggrieved because our issue of the 13th of March contained no account of Riel's meetings at the south branch, which more immediately preceded the outbreak. We may say that the people here, with the exception possibly of some few who had the courage of their opinions, would have, like the rebels, backed them at the risk of their skins - had no more idea that the crisis was so close at hand than had the editor of the Times. The intentions of Riel and those who sent for him were, we always believed, the very worst, but the utter indifference of the Government officials who were naturally supposed to have far better means of estimating the amount and proximity of the danger than any one else, led the public naturally to conclude that nothing serious could be imminent. Our feelings with regard to noticing the proceedings at these meetings was, that the less notice taken of them, the less encouragement would be given to keep them up, and to many who were believed to be at

tending and addressing them from no worse motive than a desire to gratify their personal vanity in figuring before the public as orators. With regard to a report of these meetings having served as any indication of the gravity of the situation, it may be said at once that they have now been proved to have been intended merely as a blind to hide the inner workings of those actually determined to proceed to extremities; nor can it be supposed that until the last moment the inner circle realised that their time for action had arrived. The rumor that the police intended to arrest Riel was certainly about, and the belief that their so doing would precipitate matters was entertained, but we could get no confirmation of such being their intention. A few days before the actual event, Major Crozier instructed Captain Moore to quietly feel as to where, in the event of any emergency, volunteer special constables could readily and certainly be secured, out the water gentleman assured us that the movement was purely precautionary, and that in real expectation of repelling their services existed. Under these circumstances we do not feel that we have been to blame in adding nothing of a special warning to the general information we gave the public at intervals ever since. Riel's arrival in the district, of the danger ahead, and the existence of a large amount of most unhealthy sentiment throughout the settlers.

Chewing and Smoking tobaccos galore at T. O. Davis.

A good deal of curiosity was excited a few days ago by the entry into the settlement of a cavalcade of Indians, about whom various reports were rapidly in circulation, at connecting them more or less with the rebels, or rather with having reached Katoche just in time to be too late to join in the fight. The truth of the matter is that they are a band of Saulteaux, who generally live a little to the north of Touchwood Hills, but recently returned from a trading expedition to the Rocky Mountains. On their way down they were joined by some half-breeds in the neighborhood of Edmonton, who were on their way down to join the insurgents, but on receipt of intelligence as to how things had turned out there, decided to go home with all possible speed. Lantewass is, as far as we can make out, the name of the chief, and the band, consisting chiefly of women and children, numbers some fifty-five. The old man started himself pretty well in business years ago by making a successful raid upon the horses of the Blackfeet, and was at one time well enough off, after stealing horses had become unfashionable, to pay \$500 for a beast that took his fancy. He has, however, been gradually going down hill. He is not believed by those who have known him well for years, to have had any bad intentions towards the whites. Some of the rumors arose from seeing an Indian strapped across two poles, dragging along the ground attached at one end to the sides of a pony, who was immediately assumed to have been either killed or wounded in a fight. The Indian was, however, only a lady in too delicate health to walk, and certainly to be carried along the rough trails with the head exposed to the sun, and wabbling about with every jerk given to the poles as the pony moved, must, one would think, be likely to induce either a complete cure of an eternal rest.

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THE REBELLION.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

There can be not the slightest doubt but that many English half-breeds and Canadian settlers deliberately aided and abetted the sending for Riel. It is equally notorious that many of these men attended the meetings first held immediately after his arrival, and it must be added, whatever may be our sense of shame, in having to admit the fact, that a considerable number of men occupying fairly good social positions in our community, and claiming the possession of decent feeling and of common sense, were guilty of signing a petition inviting Riel to hold and address a public meeting within the limits of our town. Possibly these gentlemen, however ignorant at the time, may have discovered in the unhappy events which have since followed, the justification of our attitude of hostility toward that action. Meetings at various points along the South Branch were held from time to time, and although it may happily be stated with truth, that only a few white settlers attended them, yet some few persistently did so, and made use of language which no doubt improved to suit their own purposes by those who translated it for the benefit of the Metis, required no coloring in fact, a most pernicious effect upon the class of men to whom it was addressed. That these men were more than wretched tools in the hands of their master—Riel—may fairly enough be questioned—but they can not hope to stand justified, when accused by the blood of innocent settlers, which cries for vengeance, and the screams and groans of their country women, outraged and tortured by the savages. That they were warned again and again of what must be the result of an outbreak in a country containing herds of already dissatisfied Indians, they cannot deny, and now it sickens us to hear their miserable excuse that they did not think that Riel meant to go so far. Do some of them forget how often they expressed the hope that that some war would take place to startle the Government and to improve the time of business? In any case, if they chose to dignify with the name of thinking that process by means of which they became conscious of some desire, and began to act to satisfy it, how did they choose to oppose their estimate of probability to the chance that their fellow-settlers and their families would be butchered. That all who attended these meetings are equally guilty it would be wrong to assert—equally so to deny that there are members of our community who never appeared at them at all, at least as culpable as those who did so. The difficulty of bringing home to the public the attempt to stir up rebellion contained in some of their speeches, would, at this distance of time, be almost, if not perfectly, useless, but justice certainly demands that anything contained in what papers of Riel as in possession of the Government—bearing upon the identification of such of our fellow-settlers as were directly or remotely implicated in the movement, should be made public. The conduct of one of the men to whom we now have recourse, however, had from the standpoint of the loyal subject, yet enables us to respect him so far as having the courage of his opinion goes, and while we deplore that a white man should have been found to deliberately propose a meeting consisting chiefly of English half-breeds, after the outbreak had actually taken place, to express by a resolution their opinion that the police and volunteers at Carlton should lay down their arms. Yet this contrast, favorably all along given Riel reason to expect support from them, were the first to make an ostentatious display of loyalty in the hope of covering their tricks. It is pleasant to pass on from this unsavory subject to the actual narrative of events, and while the remarks which have been made would have been cheerfully omitted and have been toned down as far as any regard to truth permits, they have been read with necessity in the light of the terrible fact that many of those against whom they are directed, feeling the want of danger to their persons and to their property, were called upon, once more in the face of all that has happened, and may be yet to come, instead of falling their faces in very shame from their fellow-men are struggling and with all their strength and endurance, trying to justify themselves. It may now be convenient to take up the third of our

story at a point in Prince Albert, some few days prior to the day upon which Riel, having collected the Metis at Batcheo and worked them up to the necessary pitch, divided them into companies of ten, with a captain over each, and incited them, from reasons already indicated, only too ready to rise to such a bait, to raid the stores, and so to cross the river, which in this instance bears the less classical designation, of the south branch of the Saskatchewan.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The most painful subject that has ever demanded consideration in these columns and one from which we for many reasons are inclined to shrink, is now before us, when we undertake the melancholy duty of giving expression, however inadequate, to the genuine grief spread throughout our community on account of the terrible calamity which happened on the 20th of March. Upon that occasion there was shed the first blood spilt in the fatal conflict between rebels and those who freely offered up their lives in vindication of the law and none of the choicest spirits of our friends were laid out in a few moments from the battle ground near Duck Lake into the inscrutable vastness of eternity. The unexpected nature of the catastrophe, the danger pressing on us at the time, the uncertainty as to what further and yet more appalling horrors might be to follow, the confusion incidental to the hurried preparations for defence—all combined to deaden at the time the terrible things and to prevent the full realization of its import—now only, when our lives have begun to resume their normal course, does the melancholy truth come home to our consciousness, that the ones familiar faces written seen by us no more, that the cheerful voices are for ever silent, that the warm grasp of the friendly hand can never again be felt upon this earth. It seems unutterably sad, and nothing but the fear that to pass on without making our lament might be construed into loose-limbed callousness, induces us to open the wound. Alas! that the occasion should have arisen, but thank God that the noble many courage was there to oppose it on the side of law and order—all most dear to civilization and to Christianity—these men freely, at the call of duty, sacrificed the lives which fate determined to select from out of the many others as freely offered for its choice. We mourn for the loss of all the brave and loyal men who have fallen in this fatal struggle, but these were our own familiar friends. Those who loved them best, and mourn them the most, rejoice that they were staunch to their duty even unto death. Perhaps it is as well that the victims who perished were absolutely free from the guilt of being about the strife, as their sons were so much more fit to render the last account. No one country can claim the honor of having produced them. Canada may boast of the greatest number, but the old country has little less reason to be proud, and what manly tongue can ever again savor at the possession of Indian blood within their veins, when one life out of that deadly strife is remembered. There are many features in the character of a community brought prominently forward under such circumstances as ours calculated to fill thoughtful men with dismay, but which in the heroic conduct of such men as these, and classes of people find their representatives, we may take courage for the future. In laying down their own, how many of the lives of their fellow-men they saved, how many women they preserved from death following upon worse than death, how many innocent and helpless children they snatched from torture and destruction is known to the all-seeing eye alone, but to the awful sense of the pressing reality of the position of the settlers in the territories, threatened by ruthless savages, caused by the announcement of the fatal tidings below, may certainly be attributed to the fact that help was hurried on in time to prevent a most horrible calamity. The best proof we can give of gratitude to those who died for us is to make the country worthy of their sacrifice.

Riel was sent to Regina immediately after his capture. Chief Justice Wallbridge, of Manitoba, says he cannot be tried at either Ottawa or Regina, but that he must be tried in the District of Saskatchewan, either before a stipendiary Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace and a jury of six or by one of the judges from the Province, appointed under a special commission.—*Bathurst Herald.*

The gentlemen stated in our last issue to have, if public opinion can be relied on, been more or less responsible for the delay in payment of volunteers here, indignantly denies the charge, and in proof of his position furnishes the following detailed statement of how the time was fully occupied between his receipt of pay-sheets and issue of the necessary cheques:—Pay-sheets handed to him on the afternoon of 20th May; two checked them balance of that day and finished afternoon of 27th; began to fill in drafts (413 of them)—all having to be registered—and were ready on the 28th May at noon, when they were handed to the Commissioner of Police, who at once gave them to Lt.-Col. Sprat to issue about 2:30 p.m.

An escort of police had started at day break on Monday to take down the rebel prisoners to Regina, where they are to be tried, and had crossed the south branch, when they were re-called. This was in consequence of the receipt of news that Big Bear's band had broken away in the direction of Green Lake, and that the police were required to go out to cut them off. We hope they will get a chance at them, but think it very doubtful, unless they are in time to prevent them entering that region. The country there contains no food sufficient for horses, and the flies—especially the bull-dogs—are said to kill even native ponies, so that if Big Bear be not met with at once they may, should their patience hold out, have to follow him quietly away to Athabasca. On Tuesday morning the police, some 120 strong, under Lt.-Col. Irvine, Major Crozier, Inspector Howe and Drainer started to do their best. The prisoners left on Tuesday evening guarded by 25 mounted police, 10 S. C. (volunteers) and 16 teamsters. The outfit is under Inspector Saunders (N. W. M. P.) and Lt. T. N. Campbell of late P. A. V. By the way how will the ends of justice be furthered by taking the prisoners off to such a distance. The evidence must surely be much more difficult to obtain, and far more costly. Some of the prisoners we are sorry to see in their position, while we know of others at large at Batcheo whom we would gladly see replace them.

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